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L1 951 SOS1
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=> s sos-1  
L2 266 SOS-1
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=> s l1 and antisense  
L3 15 L1 AND ANTISENSE
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=> s l2 and antisense  
L4 2 L2 AND ANTISENSE
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=> s l3 or l4  
L5 17 L3 OR L4
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5  
L6 9 DUP REM L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> d 1-9 ti
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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Genes showing altered expression in non-small cell lung cancers and their
use in diagnosis

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Compositions of **Sos1** inhibitors and use for regulating tumor
cell growth

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
TI New approach to cancer therapy: The application of signal transduction to
anti-cancer drug

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Angiogenic oligosaccharides of hyaluronan induce multiple signaling
pathways affecting vascular endothelial cell mitogenic and wound healing
responses.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Analysis of differential downstream signaling between breast cancer cell lines overexpressing epidermal growth factor receptor and ErbB2.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN

TI Modulation of the immune response and tumor growth by activated Ras.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Therapeutic methods for vascular injury using inhibition of the Ras signal transduction pathway

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

TI IL-6 triggers cell growth via the Ras-dependent mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Proteins having a GDP exchange factor activity, nucleic acid sequences coding for said peptides, preparation and therapeutic and diagnostic uses of said nucleic acids and proteins

=> d ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Genes that show altered levels of expression in non-small cell lung cancer and that can be used to diagnose the disease are identified. The genes or gene products may also be targets for drugs for treatment of the disease. A group of approx. 1400 genes showing cancer-specific up or down regulation is identified. **Antisense** nucleic acids and siRNAs are reported for some of these genes.

=> d ab 1-9

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Genes that show altered levels of expression in non-small cell lung cancer and that can be used to diagnose the disease are identified. The genes or gene products may also be targets for drugs for treatment of the disease. A group of approx. 1400 genes showing cancer-specific up or down regulation is identified. **Antisense** nucleic acids and siRNAs are reported for some of these genes.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB The present invention provides inventive inhibitors of guanine nucleotide exchange factor **Sos1** include, but are not limited to, **antisense** mols., ribozymes, RNAi, antibodies or antibody fragments, proteins or polypeptides as well as small mols. Methods of using the compns. for modulating **Sos1** expression and for regulating cell growth, particularly tumor cell growth, are also provided.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE

AB Although it has been widely known that extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway stimulates cell growth and have a protective effect from cell death, recent findings propose pro-apoptotic action of ERK phosphorylation. Since it was found that Vitamin K3 (VK3) or its analog was a potent growth inhibitor and inducer for ERK phosphorylation through specific pathway in cancer cell line, the critical role of ERK phosphorylation in growth inhibitory actions can be discussed. VK3 induced receptor tyrosine phosphorylation and occurred at growth inhibitory concentrations. The phosphorylation of growth factor receptor by VK3 was indicated to be functional, since these were connected with growth factor receptor-bound protein 2 (Grb2) and **SOS1**. The growth factor stimulated to induce cyclin D1 protein and increase DNA contents. In addition, ERK inhibitor antagonized increase of cyclin D1, suggesting that ERK phosphorylation by growth factor might play an

essential role for cell growth. By contrast, ERK phosphorylation by VK3 was more prolonged and intense than the signal induced by growth factors and the antagonize ERK phosphorylation protected from growth inhibition by VK3. The additional and extra ERK spot by VK3, compared with those obtained from growth factor, was detected on two dimensional gels, and this was completely and selectively antagonized by ERK inhibitor. Therefore, the overexpressed ERK phosphorylation was suggested to originate from the additional spot, which played a critical role in growth inhibitory action, despite ERK phosphorylation by growth factor had an essential association with cell growth. The new approach to consider the signal transduction can be one of the most favorite strategies for cancer therapy in the future.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB Hyaluronan (HA) is a large nonsulfated glycosaminoglycan and an important regulator of angiogenesis, in particular, the growth and migration of vascular endothelial cells. We have identified some of the key intermediates responsible for induction of mitogenesis and wound recovery. Treatment of bovine aortic endothelial cells with oligosaccharides of hyaluronan (α -HA) resulted in rapid tyrosine phosphorylation and plasma membrane translocation of phospholipase C γ (PLC γ). Cytoplasmic loading with inhibitory antibodies to PLC γ , G β , and G α (i/o/t/z) inhibited activation of extracellular-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2). Treatment with the G α (i/o) inhibitor, pertussis toxin, reduced α -HA-induced PLC γ tyrosine phosphorylation, protein kinase C (PKC) alpha and beta1/2 membrane translocation, ERK1/2 activation, mitogenesis, and wound recovery, suggesting a mechanism for α -HA-induced angiogenesis through G-proteins, PLC γ , and PKC. In particular, we demonstrated a possible role for PKC α in mitogenesis and PKC β in wound recovery. Using antisense oligonucleotides and the Ras farnesylation inhibitor FTI-277, we showed that α -HA-induced bovine aortic endothelial cell proliferation, wound recovery, and ERK1/2 activation were also partially dependent on Ras activation, and that α -HA-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation of the adapter protein Shc, as well as its association with Sos1. Binding of Src to Shc was required for its activation and for Ras-dependent activation of ERK1/2, cell proliferation, and wound recovery. Neither Src nor Ras activation was inhibited by pertussis toxin, suggesting that their activation was independent of heterotrimeric G-proteins. However, the specific Src kinase inhibitor PP2 inhibited G β subunit co-precipitation with PLC γ , suggesting a possible role for Src in activation of PLC γ and interaction between two distinct α -HA-induced signaling pathways.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
AB As a result of its transforming abilities, activated Ras is expressed in a great number of cancers. The ras mutation frequency varies between 95% in pancreatic cancer and 5% in breast cancer. In leukemia, the highest frequency (30%) is found in acute myeloid leukemia. The presence of ras mutations has been correlated with a poor prognosis and negative clinical outcome. This suggests that mutated Ras activates mechanisms, which favor tumor growth, enhance the metastatic capacity of tumors or modulate tumor-specific immune responses. Several new functions of Ras, such as downregulation of major histocompatibility complex molecules, upregulation of certain cytokines, growth factors and degradative enzymes have been uncovered in the last decade. Additionally, mutated Ras can also serve as a primary target for the development of immunotherapy or drug therapy. This review will discuss the mechanisms by which Ras expressing tumors are able to evade destruction by the immune system and enhance their growth and metastatic potential. It will further elaborate on the attempts to develop successful immunotherapy and drug therapy targeting Ras expressing tumors.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Methods are provided for treating disorders associated with vascular injury from mech. stimuli, including restenosis, atherosclerosis and reperfusion injury. In one embodiment of the invention gene therapy techniques are applied using genes encoding a variety of proteins that play key roles in transducing an extracellular signal through to the nucleus, including src, Ras, MEKK and JNK. These proteins are mutated such that they are rendered signal transduction incompetent, thus abrogating their ability to induce a cellular response. The invention further encompasses viral gene therapy vectors containing genes encoding these signaling incompetent mutants and pharmaceutical compns. Addnl. embodiments of the invention encompass alternative means of inhibiting the key signal transduction pathways related to mech. injury. One alternative includes the use of **antisense** versions of genes encoding key proteins such as src, Ras, MEKK, JNK and the like. Chemical compds. acting as enzymic inhibitors or disrupters of protein-protein interactions are also contemplated by the invention.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AB IL-6 mediates growth of some human multiple myeloma (MM) cells and IL-6-dependent cell lines. Although three IL-6 signaling pathways (STAT1, STAT3, and Ras-dependent MAPK cascade) have been reported, cascades mediating IL-6-triggered growth of MM cells and cell lines are not defined. In this study, we therefore characterized IL-6 signaling cascades in MM cell lines, MM patient cells, and IL-6-dependent B9 cells to determine which pathway mediates IL-6-dependent growth. IL-6 induced phosphorylation of JAK kinases and gp130, regardless of the proliferative response of MM cells to this growth factor. Accordingly, we next examined downstream IL-6 signaling via the STAT3, STAT1, and Ras-dependent mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascades. IL-6 triggered phosphorylation of STAT1 and/or STAT3 in MM cells independent of their proliferative response to IL-6. In contrast, IL-6 induced phosphorylation of Shc and its association with **Sos1**, as well as phosphorylation of MAPK, only in MM cells and B9 cells that proliferated in response to IL-6. Moreover, MAPK **antisense**, but not sense, oligonucleotide inhibited IL-6-induced proliferation of these cells. These data suggest that STAT1 and/or STAT3 activation may occur independently of the proliferative response to IL-6, and that activation of the MAPK cascade is an important distal pathway for IL-6-mediated growth.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB The cDNAs for human GDP exchange factors GRF, **SOS1**, and SOS2 are presented. Peptides derived from these proteins, antibodies to the proteins, and (**antisense**) nucleic acids related to these cDNAs can be used as therapeutics, e.g., in cancer treatment, or in diagnosis (no data). GRF and peptides derived from GRF were shown to promote GDP-GTP exchange of p21ras in CHO cells and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. The cDNA for GRF was used as a hybridization probe to isolate the **SOS1** and SOS2 cDNAs from a placental cDNA library. The genes for GRF, **SOS1**, and SOS2 were mapped to 15q2.4, 4q21., and 14q2.2, resp.

=> d 9

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1994:126966 CAPLUS
DN 120:126966
TI Proteins having a GDP exchange factor activity, nucleic acid sequences coding for said peptides, preparation and therapeutic and diagnostic uses of said nucleic acids and proteins
IN Schweighoffer, Fabien; Tocque, Bruno
PA Rhone-Poulenc Rorer SA, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French

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	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	
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PI	WO 9321314 W: CA, JP, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE FR 2690162 FR 2690162 EP 637334 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE JP 07505774 JP 3681384 US 5656595	A1 A1 B1 A1 T2 B2 A	19931028 19931022 19950804 19950208 19950629 20050810 19970812	WO 1993-FR382 FR 1992-4827 EP 1993-911529 JP 1993-518065 US 1994-318831	19930419 19920421 19930419 19930419 19941019
PRAI	FR 1992-4827 WO 1993-FR382	A W	19920421 19930419		

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=> FILE INPADOC

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L9 5 L8

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L10 1 L9 AND US/PC

=> SEL PN

E1 THROUGH E1 ASSIGNED

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L14 HAS NO ANSWERS

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